Giants Series

New Hello & Great Expectations



كتاب العمالقة
الصف الثالث الثانوى
الجزء الأول

أسرة إعداد كُتب العمالقة

لقد اجتهدنا...
فإن أحسنا فمن الله
وإن أسأنا فمنا ومن الشيطان
اللهم علماً ينتفع به
والله الموفق

Part 1

Reading & Listening

Unit 1 In the news



Objectives الأهداف العامة للوحدة

Reading	Compare different newspaper styles.
Writing	Write a persuasive essay.
Listening	Understand the key points in a lecture.
Speaking	Report an event.
Language	Review reported speech and learn new reporting verbs.
Life skills	Identify bias and exaggeration.

1 Main Vocabulary

omission	إهمال/ تجاوُز/ تقصِير	survey	دراسة	eyewitness	شاهد عيان
freezing (adj)	متجمد	exhibits	معروضات	review	نقد / مراجعة / يراجع
petrified (adj)	مرعوب / متحجر	conclude(v)	يختتم / يستنتج	storeroom	مخزن
terrifying (adj)	مرعب / مُخيف	accuse	يتهم	incident	حادث / مشكلة / حدث
plunge(v)(n)	يغرق/ يسقط بسرعة / غَطْس	display	يعرض	access	إذن بالدخول
tabloid	صحيفة شعبية صغيرة	complain	يشكو	up-to-date	جَدِيد / حَدِيث
broadsheet	صحيفة كبيرة	claim(v) (n)	يطلب / يدعي / ادعاء	frequent	متكرر
mislead	يضلل / يخدع	mean	يقصد / يعني	sliding	التزحلق
inaccurate (adj)	غير دقيق	mention	يذكر	skid	ينحرف/ ينزلق
priceless (adj)	لا يقدر بثمن	deny	ينكر	responsibility	مسؤولية
evacuate(v)	يخلي	argue	يجادل	impact (v) (n)	أثر / تأثير
bias	تحامل / انحياز	antiquity	العصور القديمة / مقتنى أثري	trust	يثق
whilst	بينما / مع أن / لكن	queue	طابور	affairs	أمور
cliffhanger	حبس الأنفاس/ نهاية مشوقة	location	موقع	effort	مجهود
stunning (adj)	مدهش	lane	خط / ممر / حارة	cycle(v) (n)	دورة / يركب دراجة
setting	ضبط / إطار / محيط	factual (adj)	واقعي	crew	طاقم (سفينة / طائرة)
placement	وضع	rescue	ينقذ	treasure	كنز
scared to death	خائف للغاية	investigator	محقق	mud	طين
interactive (adj)	تفاعلي	personally	شخصياً	state	حالة / دولة / يصرح
headline	عنوان رئيسي	consequently	بالتالي / ولذلك	hang off	يعلّق شيئاً من
stressed (adj)	مضغوط	stuck	عالق	spin	يلف حول نفسه
objective (adj)	موضوعي	cliff	منحدر	dusty	مغبر / مترب
balanced (adj)	متوازن	version	إصدار / نسخة	fright	الخوف
aircraft	طائِرة / مُنطاد / طائرات	scream(v) (n)	يصرخ / صرخة	airlines flight	رحلة الخطوط الجوية
trap(v) (n)	يعلق / مصيدة / فخ	constant	ثابت / مستمر	runway	مدرج طائرات

2 Addational Vocabulary

compare	يقارن	anxious (adj)	قلق	cost (v) (n)	يكلف / تكلفة
available	متاح / متوافر	report (v) (n)	تقرير / يقرر	false	خاطئ
joke(v) (n)	نكتة / يمزح / ينكّت	passenger	راكب	rest	الباقي / راحة
editor	محرر / رئيس تحرير	rhyme	سجع / قافية	reduce	يقلل / يخفض
persuade (v)	يقنع	regularly	بشكل منتظم	digital	رقمي
stone tools	أدوات حجرية	route	طريق / مسار	dig (v) (n)	حفر / يحفر
journalism	صحافة	serve	يخدم	enormous	ضخم
long-term (adj)	طويل الأمد	organiser	منظم	hole	فتحة / ثقب
traditional (adj)	تقليدى	organisation	منظمة	electric	كهربائي(يعمل بالكهرباء)
public transport	النقل العام	snowstorm	عاصفة ثلجية	support(v)(n)	يدعم / يساند / الدعم
aboard	على متن	social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	society (community)	مجتمع
attract	يجذب	incredibly	بشكل لا يصدق	argument	جدال
main source	مصدر أساسي	valuable	ذو قيمة	spread	ينتشر / ينشر
include	يشمل / يتضمن	unseen	غير مرئي	mostly	خاصة
percent	نسبة مئوية	traffic	المرور	effect (v) (n)	أثر / تأثير
share	يشارك	the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط	fortunately(adj)	لحسن الحظ
replace	يستبدل	space	فراغ / فضاء	sentence	جملة / حكم
secret (n) (adj)	سر / سري	solution	حل	region	منطقة
bury	يدفن	lecture	محاضرة	role	دور
avoid	يتجنب	data	بيانات	departure	الرحيل
remote	بعيد / نائى	difference	اختلاف / فرق	guess	يخمن
event	حدث / فعالية / نشاط	guidebook	دليل	history (historic)	تاريخ (تاريخي)
pottery	فخاريَات	ancient	قديم / عتيق	litter	قمامة
description	وصف	formal	رسمي	imagine	يتخيل / يتصور
citizen	مواطن	find (v) (n)	يجد / اكتشاف	pot	إناء / أصيص

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	Antonym
omission	إهمَال / تقصِير	carelessness - failing	carefulness - success
scared	مفزوع / خائف	frightened - afraid - fearful	bold - brave - unafraid
terrifying	مرعب / مُخيف	frightening - scary	delightful - pleasent
factual	واقعي	real - actual - true	unreal - false - nonfactual
fright	رعب	fear - terror - dread	calmness - fearlessness
evacuate	يخلي	abandon - depart - desert	keep - stay
petrified	مرعوب / متحجر	hardened - scared	soft - brave
stunning	مدهش / مذهل	amazing - impressive	ugly - unimpressive

3 Prepositions

in	turn	بدوره
in	summary	بأختصار
in	my view	من وجهة نظري
in	my opinion	في رأيي
look	for	يبحث عن
look	out over	يطل علي
plan	to + inf.	يخطط لـ
plan	for +n/ ing	يخطط لـ
on	skid	ينزلق على
on	rely	يعتمد علي
with	agree	يتفق مع
with	argue	يتجادل مع
about	angry	غاضب بشأن
about	argue	يتجادل بشأن
about	think	يفكر في
to	due	بسبب
to	get	يصل الي
to	close	قريب من

4 Expressions & Idioms

nature **reserve**	محمية طبيعية	get **stuck** in mud	يعلق في الطين / يتعثر في الوحل
scared to death	خائف للغاية	on the runway	على المهبط
point of **view**	وجهة نظر	**accused of committing** a crime	متهم بارتكاب جريمة
scene of the crime	مسرح الجريمة	**regional** disputes	نزاعات إقليمية
in general	بشكل عام	the full advantage	الشكل الأمثل
work **out**	يستنبط / يحل / يفهم / يتمرن	**do** (**cause**) damage	يسبب تلف
date back	يرجع تاريخه إلى	**be** interested **in**	مهتم بـ
digital version	نسخة رقمية		

5 Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
attract	يجذب	attraction	انجذاب	attractive	جذاب
differ	يختلف	difference	اختلاف / فرق	different	مختلف
organise	ينظم	organisation	منظمة	organised	منظم
persuade	يقنع	persuasion	الإقناع	persuasive	مقنع
stress	يؤكد على شيء	stress	توتر	stressed	متوتر
evacuate	يخلي / يترك	evacuation	إخلاء / تفريغ	evacuated	مفرغ / تم إخلاؤه
solve	يحل	solution	حل	solvent	قابل للحل
scare	يخيف	scare	فزع / ذعر	scared	خائف
endanger	يعرض للخطر	danger	خطر	dangerous	خطير

6 Definitions

tabloid	صحيفة شعبية	It has small pages and large photos. They have short stories which are easy to explain. They use simple language rhymes or jokes.
broadsheet	صحيفة كبيرة	It is a more formal newspaper with large pages. They have more international news. Articles are more factual and use longer sentences and paragraphs. They have fewer photos than tabloid newspapers.
aircraft	طائِرة	a formal word for 'plane'
plunge	يغرق / يسقط بسرعة	a verb meaning 'dive dramatically'
evacuate	يخلي / يترك	a verb meaning 'remove'
petrified	مرعوب	an adjective meaning 'so frightened that you can't move
scared to death	خائف للغاية	a phrase meaning 'frightened'
freezing	متجمد / تجميد	very cold
terrifying	مرعب / مُخيِف	very frightening
cliffhanger	حبس الأنفاس / نهاية مشوقة	a story or a situation which is exciting because its ending or result is uncertain until it happens
stunning	مدهش	extremely beautiful or attractive
mislead	يضلل / يخدع	to cause someone to believe something that is not true
inaccurate	غير دقيق	not completely correct or exact, or not able to do something correctly or exactly
evacuate	يخلي	to move people from a dangerous place to somewhere safe
bias	تحامل / انحياز	often supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment
bias by placement	التحيز حسب الموضع	position of the article on the page. The stories at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important.
bias by omission	التحيز عن طريق الإغفال	leaving out certain stories Leaving out facts or certain information which does not agree with the writer's point of view.
bias by spin	التحيز عن طريق التزييف	Choosing examples or data which support one side. Presenting an opinion as a fact. Using emotional language to persuade the reader.

Reading

Plane skids off runway at coastal airport

Passengers safely rescued after Boeing 737 leaves runway

A plane **skidded off** the **runway** at a **regional** Greek airport, and ended up half way down a **cliff**, scaring the **passengers**. The **incident** happened on Saturday night at Thessaloniki airport in Northern Greece. None of the 168 passengers or **crew** were **hurt**, a Greek news **source** reported. Photos from the **scene** showed the plane's nose **close to** the water's **edge**. In a **statement** Aegean Airlines said the Boeing 737- 800 **aircraft**, flying from Skiathos to Thessaloniki, had **experienced** an incident on the runway.

The aircraft had already completed nine **flights** that day with no reports of any problems or **damage**, but on this **occasion**, **pilots** told **investigators** that the right **engine** suddenly **gained** speed just after landing. Passengers were safely **evacuated from** the plane, but the airport was closed until the following morning

Plane Sailing

Plane in cliffhanger drama

(Mud stops plane from falling in the sea)



Passengers come within metres of their **deaths** as plane skids off **icy runway** at Thessaloniki airport.

Passengers on the fully-booked Aegean **Airlines flight** got the **fright** of their lives after their plane **plunged off** the side of a **cliff**.

The plane **ended up hanging off** the edge of the cliff, metres from the **freezing waters** of the Aegean Sea. The **terrifying** accident happened late on Saturday evening. "I was **scared to death**", said one passenger, who was travelling with her two year old daughter. "We didn't know what was happening. Children were **crying** and **screaming**. I think even the cabin **crew** were **petrified**.

Fortunately, the plane was stopped from **sliding** into the sea, as its **wheels** got **stuck** in **mud**. All passengers and crew **on board** were **rescued safely** from the plane, but the airport was closed for several hours.

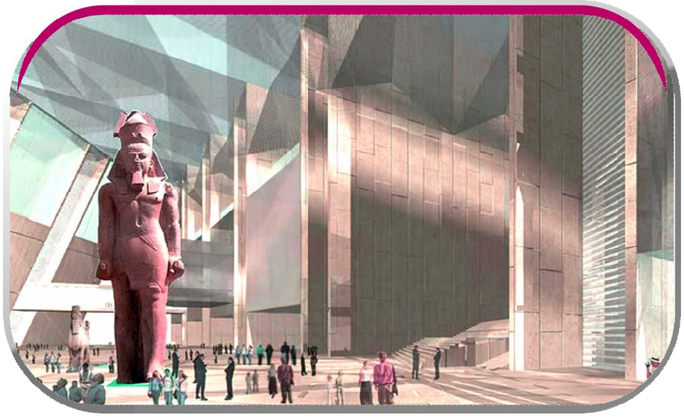
Grand Museum for Cairo

When the Egyptian Museum was built in 1901, it was **one of the largest** museums in **the Middle East**. It had over 120,000 **exhibits** but only some could be **displayed** and the **rest** were **unseen** in **storerooms**. Some people **complained** that the 19th century museum was a little **dark** and **dusty** too, so **priceless** exhibits couldn't be displayed to their full **advantage**.

Others **claimed** that the small rooms **meant** that there was always a queue to see the famous Tutankhamun. A **frequent** visitor to the Museum, Salma Ahmed, **mentioned** that the very bus **traffic** in central Cairo also **made** the building **difficult** to **get to**. Salma told us that

the old museum was beautiful but more space and better location was needed in the 21st century.

The solution to these problems is the new Grand Egyptian Museum at Giza, a stunning location next to the pyramids, looking towards the Western Desert.



This exciting project is a state of the art space with interactive exhibits and a floor plan that takes you on a journey through the treasures of Egyptian antiquity.

Salma denied that the new museum was too expensive and argued that Egypt's historic past should be displayed in a wonderful setting for all to see. No one can complain about that!

A) Millions to be spent on a project that will make our traffic worse!

Car drivers are angry about plans to open a new bus lane from the city centre. The plan, which will cost an enormous LE200 million, will stop all cars using Nile Road, one of the most important roads into the city. "Traffic in the city is already terrible," says businesswoman Mrs El Baz. "If they close Nile Road, it will be even worse." Another business person who uses South Road regularly, Mr Fawzy, says, "Why are they planning to close roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to build new ones. No one wants to take buses because they are too slow."

B) New route to serve university

There are plans for a new bus lane from the city centre to the university. The LE200-million project will mean closing Nile Road to cars, but will make the journey by bus 30 minutes faster. The organisers believe the project will help attract students to the university and that the electric buses will also reduce pollution. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is part of a long-term plan to persuade people to use public transport rather than driving, to help reduce traffic and air pollution.



Tarek loves a football team called the Reds. He writes reports on their matches, online, but the reports do not give a balanced point of view! He always puts the Reds' report at the top of the page when they win, but not when they lose! This is bias by placement He always puts a spin on his stories, too. For example, when the Reds lose, it is because they did not have their best players. However, he does not report the fact that the other team did not have their best players when the Reds win! This is bias by omission. Nevertheless, Tarek's reports are not inaccurate: he does not want to mislead you and the reports tell you what really happened in the match. After all, he cannot change the result!

Language Notes

7 Notice the Difference

headline	عناوين الأخبار	deadline	الموعد النهائي
runway	مدرج هبوط الطائرات	run away	يهرب
scared	خائف	scary	مخيف
accident	حادثة	incident	حدث (في قصة / جريدة) / مشكلة / حادثة
queue	يصطف / يقف في طابور (طولي)	row	صف (عرضي)
cost	يكلف / تكلفة	coast	ساحل
hard (adj- adv)	صعب / بجد	hardly	بصعوبة / بالكاد / قلما
persuade	يقنع (شخص بعمل شيء مع إعطاء أسباب)	convince	يقنع (شخص أو نفسه بشيء)
fortunately	لحسن الحظ	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
either.... or	إما ...... أو......	neither.... nor	لا هذا ولا ذاك
publish	ينشر (كتب / مقالات ....)	spread	ينشر (مرض / أخبار / إشاعات)
compare with	يقارن لتوضيح الاختلاف	compare to	يقارن لتوضيح التشابه / يشبه بـ
rule	يحكم	role	دور
expert (in - on - at)	خبير في	export (to)	يصدر إلي
abroad	خارج البلاد	aboard	على متن السفينة
crew	طاقم (سفينة / طائرة)	staff	عاملون / موظفون
effect	أثر / تأثير	affect	يؤثر علي
remember	يتذكر	remind	يُذكر (شخص بشيء)

1. You may have to pay taxes, even if you are living and working ....
   ⓐ aboard ⓑ broad ⓒ abroad ⓓ board
2. Nobody is allowed .... the plane without a security check.
   ⓐ broad ⓑ board ⓒ aboard ⓓ abroad
3. The AIDS virus is .... through contact with blood and other body fluids.
   ⓐ broadcasted ⓑ spread ⓒ come out ⓓ published
4. The press can have a powerful .... on the way people react in everyday life.
   ⓐ effectively ⓑ effective ⓒ effect ⓓ affect
5. In what way does the sun .... other planets?
   ⓐ effectively ⓑ effective ⓒ effect ⓓ affect
6. Poor people suffer from the high ....of living.
   ⓐ cast ⓑ cost ⓒ coast ⓓ coastal
7. When I visit .... towns, I love going ashore.
   ⓐ cast ⓑ cost ⓒ coast ⓓ coastal
8. The story was seized on by the tabloid press, who printed it under huge ....
   ⓐ online ⓑ between lines ⓒ deadlines ⓓ headlines
9. ...., I was robbed of my gold watch last night.
   ⓐ Unfortunate ⓑ Fortunate ⓒ Unfortunately ⓓ Fortunately
10. I'm .... of telling her what really happened.
   ⓐ scared ⓑ scare ⓒ scary ⓓ scarily
11. The aircraft carries a .... of seven.
   ⓐ crew ⓑ stuff ⓒ staff ⓓ crow

complain (to - about - of - that)

complain	
to + شخص	
of + مرض	
about + شيء	
that + جملة	

- Toka **complained to** her father about her brother. يشكو لـ
- She **complained of** a severe headache. يشكو من
- He **complained about** his study. يشكو من
- He **complained that** he didn't study well. يشكو من

12 It was entirely my own idea, so I can hardly ....
ⓐ compactent ⓑ complainant ⓒ complaint ⓓ complain

13 I wish to make a .... about one of the clerks at your company.
ⓐ complacent ⓑ complacently ⓒ complaint ⓓ complain

14 She complained bitterly .... the lack of help she received.
ⓐ about ⓑ of ⓒ that ⓓ to

15 I'm going to complain .... the manager about this.
ⓐ about ⓑ of ⓒ that ⓓ to

16 She left early, complaining .... a headache.
ⓐ about ⓑ of ⓒ that ⓓ to

17 She complained .... no one had been at the airport to meet her.
ⓐ about ⓑ of ⓒ that ⓓ to

18 Nader .... that he had been waiting for three hours.
ⓐ asked ⓑ wanted ⓒ complained ⓓ wondered

argue (for - with - about - against)

argue	
for	
with	
about	
against	

- She **argued for** a more positive role for women يجادل من أجل شيء
- He **argued with** the referee throughout the game يجادل مع
- They were **arguing about** how to spend the money يجادل بشأن
- He **argues** persuasively **against** nationalism. يجادل ضد / يعارض

19 He argued ....changes to the tax system so that it assisted people who undertook training.
ⓐ with ⓑ on ⓒ for ⓓ up

20 My kids spend more time arguing............... me to play the games.
ⓐ with ⓑ on ⓒ for ⓓ over

21 They argued .... the right to strike.
ⓐ with ⓑ to ⓒ for ⓓ that

22 My friend always argues .... money with her husband.
ⓐ with ⓑ that ⓒ for ⓓ about

One of the + اسم جمع + فعل مفرد

One of the **players was** injured in the last match.

23 One of the .... naughty so the teacher punished him.
ⓐ students was ⓑ student was ⓒ students were ⓓ students is

24 Listen! One of the .... you.
ⓐ man calls ⓑ man is calling ⓒ men are calling ⓓ men is calling

لاحظ الفرق بين:

destination, location, site & position

destination	مكان الوصول (الوجهة)	Aswan will be my next **destination**.
location	موقع / موقع تصوير	What is the exact **location** of the ship?
site	موقع أثري / بناء / موقع على الإنترنت	Abu Simble is the **site** of two temples in Aswan.
position	موقع متحرك / مكانة اجتماعية	Ahmed had a high **position** in society.

25 The hotel stands in an elevated .... looking out over the lake.
ⓐ destination ⓑ location ⓒ site ⓓ position

26 The company is moving to a new .... in Cairo.
ⓐ destination ⓑ location ⓒ site ⓓ position

27 Egypt has some of the best dive .... in the Mediterranean.
ⓐ destination ⓑ location ⓒ sites ⓓ positions

28 The restaurants are located in capital cities and major tourist ....
ⓐ destinations ⓑ location ⓒ sites ⓓ positions

29 Can you hold this nail in .... while I hammer it into the door?
ⓐ destination ⓑ position ⓒ site ⓓ location

لاحظ الفرق بين:

arrive, reach & get to

arrive (in)	يصل مكان كبير	He **arrived in** Cairo.
arrive (at)	يصل مكان صغير	He **arrived at** the office early.
arrive	يصل (بدون حرف جر)	When did they **arrive**?
reach + object	يصل (بدون حرف جر) + مفعول	He **reached** Cairo airport.
get to	يصل إلى (بصعوبة)	They **got to** Cairo airport.

30 Egypt .... the final of the Africa Cup of Nations in 2017.
ⓐ got ⓑ reached ⓒ touched ⓓ amounted

31 We finally .... at our destination late that evening.
ⓐ came ⓑ reached ⓒ got ⓓ arrived

32 The Corona Virus victim is in danger as the temperature of his body had .... 40c.
ⓐ risen ⓑ got ⓒ reached ⓓ arrived

33 The pressure of work is beginning to .... to him.
ⓐ come ⓑ reach ⓒ get ⓓ arrive

34 We .... in Cairo later that day.
ⓐ got ⓑ reached ⓒ touched ⓓ arrived

صفة آخرها ed + يصف الذي يشعر الشعور | صفة آخرها ing + يصف المسبب للشعور

I feel **confused** during the exams. | This situation is **confusing**.



35 She was .... that the plane would crash.
ⓐ frightened ⓑ frighten ⓒ fright ⓓ frightening

36 He exerts great efforts. They all think his work is ....
ⓐ amaze ⓑ amazing ⓒ amazed ⓓ amazingly

37 It was a / an .... experience.
ⓐ excited ⓑ terrifying ⓒ confused ⓓ terrified

38 The questions were ....because my teacher used mysterious words.
ⓐ confuses ⓑ confusing ⓒ confused ⓓ confusion

لاحظ الفرق بين:

Make - Do

make (makes - making - made)

a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	friends	يكون أصدقاء
a difference	يحدث اختلاف	noise	يُحدِث ضوضاء
a decision	يتخذ قرار	a promise	يقدم وعداً
a mistake	يخطئ	a plan	يخطط
money	يكون ثروة	arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات

do (does - doing - did - done)

an operation	يجري عملية جراحية	well	يؤدي جيداً
work	يقوم بعمل	his best	يبذل قصارى جهده
a job	يؤدي وظيفة	damage	يدمر / يسبب تلف
a survey	يجري استطلاع	repairs	يقوم بإصلاحات
a project	يقوم بعمل مشروع	a favour	يقدم خدمة

39 I am sure my brother .... well in yesterday's test.
ⓐ done ⓑ gave ⓒ did ⓓ made

40 He ....a lot of important work in his life.
ⓐ make ⓑ makes ⓒ do ⓓ does

41 My brother has a very difficult decision to .... next week.
ⓐ make ⓑ made ⓒ do ⓓ did

42 The state of Florida was hit by a hurricane that ....serious damage.
ⓐ made ⓑ did ⓒ gave ⓓ took

43 Teachers show students how to .... research online.
ⓐ make ⓑ do ⓒ sit ⓓ let

44 Patient's fear .... the operation hard.
ⓐ make ⓑ made ⓒ do ⓓ did

45 Mai as well as her sisters .... a promise to help their mother at home.
ⓐ has done ⓑ have done ⓒ have made ⓓ has made

experience

experience
- خبرة
- تجربة في الحياة
- يمر بتجربة

- My brother doesn't have much **experience** for the job.
- Travelling abroad is an amazing **experience**.
- I need to meet new people to **experience** a new life.

46 I have .... many different and interesting situations in my work.
ⓐ experienced ⓑ experience ⓒ experiences ⓓ an experience

47 My grandfather is wise. He has different .... in life.
ⓐ exercise ⓑ experiments ⓒ experiences ⓓ experience

48 I did meet him once and it was .... I shall never forget.
ⓐ experienced ⓑ an experience ⓒ experience ⓓ experiences

لاحظ الفرق بين الروابط:

linking words

because = as = since	بسبب (بعدهم جملة سبب)	I didn't come because I was ill.
because of = due to	بسبب (بعدهم اسم أو ing)	I didn't come because of being ill (my illness).
so = consequently	لذا (بعدهم جملة نتيجة)	I was ill consequently I didn't come .
although = though	بالرغم من (بعدهم جملة)	Although I was ill, I went to school.
despite = in spite of	بالرغم من (بعدهم اسم أو ing)	Despite being ill, I went to school.
but - whilst - however	لكن / (بعدهم جملة)	I was ill whilst I went to school.

49 .... he is 70, he is energetic.
ⓐ Because ⓑ Despite ⓒ Although ⓓ In spite

50 It was raining .... we didn't go out.
ⓐ because ⓑ because of ⓒ so ⓓ although

51 We didn't enjoy the day .... the weather was cold.
ⓐ because ⓑ because of ⓒ so ⓓ although

52 We didn't enjoy the day .... the cold weather.
ⓐ because ⓑ because of ⓒ so ⓓ despite

53 He isn't happy .... being rich.
ⓐ because ⓑ because of ⓒ although ⓓ in spite of

54 He is rich .... he isn't happy.
ⓐ but ⓑ because ⓒ although ⓓ in spite of

Don't get confused

Synonym & Antonym

55 .... is a antonym to very scared.
ⓐ Fearful ⓑ Afraid ⓒ Frightened ⓓ Unafraid

56 Terrifying is a/an .... for frightening.
ⓐ opposite ⓑ short ⓒ antonym ⓓ synonym

57 She makes the most stunning evening dresses. Stunning is a synonym for ....
ⓐ amazing ⓑ unimpressive ⓒ petrified ⓓ ugly

58 "Helicopters were used to depart people from their homes." What does the word 'depart' mean in this sentence?
ⓐ remain ⓑ keep ⓒ stay ⓓ evacuate

59 "He almost died of fear when the fish jumped out of the water." The word 'fear' here can be replaced by ....
ⓐ calmness ⓑ fright ⓒ operate ⓓ cooperate

60 "She felt curiously unreal, as if she were in the midst of a dream." The adjective 'unreal' in this sentence is antonymous with ....
ⓐ factual ⓑ fiction ⓒ fictional ⓓ imaginary

Exercises on Vocabulary

61 My brother .... me of breaking his phone, but I didn't do it!
ⓐ denied ⓑ claimed ⓒ accused ⓓ enquired

62 It was a very cold day in winter. I didn't have a coat and I was ....
ⓐ terrifying ⓑ chillier ⓒ freezing ⓓ petrified

63 The news story about the match missed out the injured player so there was bias by......
ⓐ omission ⓑ mislead ⓒ spin ⓓ inaccurate

64 The lawyer accused the prisoner .... in his statement.
ⓐ of lying ⓑ to lie ⓒ lie ⓓ of lie

65 The hotel was perched high on a .... overlooking the ocean.
ⓐ bias ⓑ cliff ⓒ trap ⓓ omission

66 The story is a .... account of events in early aviation.
ⓐ factually ⓑ factual ⓒ fact ⓓ fiction

67 The museum has a fascinating collection of ....
ⓐ omissions ⓑ cliffhangers ⓒ traps ⓓ exhibits

68 A series of .... exhibits will teach visitors about the history of the bridge.
ⓐ react ⓑ interact ⓒ interaction ⓓ interactive

69 Tonight's vote on European policy threatens to be a ....
ⓐ whilst ⓑ cliffhanger ⓒ tabloid ⓓ version

70 Good food can make a significant .... to people's health.
ⓐ differ ⓑ different ⓒ differently ⓓ difference

71 They were scared to .... when they saw the fire, but they evacuated the flat safely.
ⓐ died ⓑ dead ⓒ death ⓓ deaf

72 Some people .... that the old museum was a little dark.
ⓐ mentioned ⓑ accused ⓒ told ⓓ denied

73 Others .... that there were always queues to see popular exhibits.
ⓐ told ⓑ accused ⓒ claimed ⓓ denied

74 A frequent visitor .... that busy traffic made the museum difficult to get to.
ⓐ told ⓑ accused ⓒ denied ⓓ mentioned

75 Salma .... us that more space and a better location was needed.
ⓐ told ⓑ accused ⓒ complained ⓓ denied

76 She .... the new museum was too expensive.
ⓐ told ⓑ accused ⓒ claimed ⓓ denied

77 Social Media has a negative .... on news and society.
ⓐ influential ⓑ effective ⓒ affect ⓓ impact

78 Social media has become the .... source of news.
ⓐ main ⓑ mean ⓒ means ⓓ a means

79 He looked at all the horses .... until he found one he wanted to ride.
ⓐ on turn ⓑ in turn ⓒ off turn ⓓ with turn

80 In India many of the roads went along cliffs. They were so dangerous that he felt ....!
ⓐ scary to death ⓑ scared for death ⓒ scare to death ⓓ scared to death

81 The manager told us to .... the building because there was a fire.
ⓐ stay ⓑ accuse ⓒ evacuate ⓓ plunge

82 The police have closed the train station because there has been a bad ....
ⓐ incident ⓑ antiquity ⓒ access ⓓ exhibits

83 I didn't like that film. It was .... !
ⓐ terrifying ⓑ petrified ⓒ bored ⓓ frightened

84 Look! They are .... into the water to catch fish.
ⓐ claiming ⓑ evacuating ⓒ driving ⓓ plunging

85 Scientists hope to develop a /an .... that uses solar energy to fly.
ⓐ draft ⓑ boat ⓒ aircraft ⓓ submarine

86 There have been .... temperatures in North America, which has brought snow and travel delays.
ⓐ freeze ⓑ freezing ⓒ frozen ⓓ freezer

87 Hatem is .... of spiders. He always screams when he sees one.
ⓐ scary ⓑ terrifying ⓒ frightening ⓓ petrified

88 The accident was not caused by any act or .... of the gas company.
ⓐ mansion ⓑ emission ⓒ mission ⓓ omission

89 The story was seized on by the .... press, who printed it under huge headlines.
ⓐ version ⓑ tabloid ⓒ online ⓓ tablet

90 The movie is historically ...., but well worth seeing.
ⓐ inaccurate ⓑ inaccurately ⓒ accurate ⓓ accurately

91 Every police unit has been ordered to .... all civilians.
ⓐ print ⓑ trap ⓒ evacuate ⓓ kill

92 It's difficult for any of us to look at a situation without some form of cultural ....
ⓐ bias ⓑ bass ⓒ path ⓓ base

93 In the UK it is illegal to drive .... holding a mobile phone.
ⓐ durig ⓑ when ⓒ as ⓓ whilst

94 He's taken some .... photos of her.
ⓐ stunning ⓑ stun ⓒ excited ⓓ interested

95 I think we can find a .... for you in the accounts department.
ⓐ palace ⓑ replace ⓒ placement ⓓ site

96 I just had time to scan the .... before leaving for work.
ⓐ deadlines ⓑ headlines ⓒ online ⓓ headache

97 The programme presented a .... view of the two sides of the conflict.
ⓐ frightened ⓑ balance ⓒ balanced ⓓ bored

98 Don't fall into the...of thinking you can learn a foreign language without doing any work.
ⓐ trap ⓑ tape ⓒ trip ⓓ tribe

99 Outside the village we turned into a leafy .... leading to a farm.
ⓐ lane ⓑ line ⓒ loan ⓓ lean

100 When you're .... in traffic, a mobile phone's an absolute life-saver.
ⓐ struck ⓑ strike ⓒ stuck ⓓ stick

101 The boy .... out, as he felt a man's hand grab his arm.
ⓐ accused ⓑ mentioned ⓒ stuck ⓓ screamed

102 I always eat when I'm feeling ....
ⓐ stressfully ⓑ stress ⓒ stressed ⓓ stressful

103 Moving to a new house is a very .... experience.
ⓐ stressfully ⓑ stress ⓒ stressed ⓓ stressful

104 Janet's been under a lot of .... since her mother's illness.
ⓐ stressfully ⓑ stress ⓒ stressed ⓓ stressful

105 The.............. turned over all evidence to the court.
ⓐ editors ⓑ headlines ⓒ omissions ⓓ investigators

Reported statements الجملة الخبرية في الغير مباشر



باقى الجملة: صيغة جملة وماضي (ما عدا حالات عدم تغير الزمن) + الرابط: تستخدم **that** كرابط ويمكن حذفها + مفعول (اسم / ضمير): يوجد أفعال تحتاج إلى مفعول وأخرى لا تحتاج + فعل القول: said - told - promised - complained - explained - warned - admited + فاعل (اسم / ضمير)

هي جملة تتكون من فاعل وفعل ومفعول "Ahmed plays tennis." وللتحويل إلى كلام غير مباشر كما يلي:

- تحويل فعل القول كما يلي:

indirect	direct
tell	say to
tells	says to
told	said to

indirect	direct
say	say
says	says
said - أي فعل لازم	said

- تحذف (علامات التنصيص) و يمكن استخدام that أو تحذف.

- تتحول الضمائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب كما يلي:

indirect	direct	
he - she - they	you	ضمير فاعل
him - her - them - us	you	ضمير مفعول
his - her - their - my	your - my	ملكية

indirect	direct
he - she	I
they	we
their	our

- تتغير الأزمنة كما يلي:

لاحظ	indirect	direct
يتحول المضارع البسيط إلى الماضي البسيط	played	play / plays
يتحول الماضي البسيط الى الماضي التام	had played	played
يتحول المضارع المستمر إلى الماضي المستمر	(was / were) playing	(am / is / are) playing
يتحول المضارع التام الى الماضي التام	had played	(have / has) play
يتحول المضارع التام المستمر إلى الماضي التام المستمر	had been playing	(has / have) been playing
يتحول الماضي المستمر الى الماضي التام المستمر	had been playing	(was / were) playing
الأفعال الناقصة تحول إلى الماضي	would play	will play
	would - should play	shall play
	might play	may play
	could play	can play
	had to play	must play

GIANTS العمالقة

لا تتغير الأزمنة في الحالات التالية:

❶ لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل القول في المضارع أو المستقبل:

Toka says, "I don't believe this story." ↳ **Toka says she doesn't believe that story.**

❷ لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة:

Jana said, "If water freezes, it changes into ice."
↳ **Jana said that if water freezes, it changes into ice.**

❸ لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل:

(now / just now / a moment ago / a minute ago / a short time ago / recently)

Ahmed said just now, "I have already done my book."
↳ **Ahmed said just now he has already done his book.**

❹ لا تتغير الأزمنة مع بعض التعبيرات مثل:

(would like / would rather / had better / should / would / could / might)

Ahmed said, "I'd rather work." ↳ **Ahmed said that he'd rather work.**

❺ في حالة وجود **if** يتغير الزمن في الحالة الأولى فقط (لا يتغير فى الحالة الثانية والثالثة) :

He said to me, "If you don't get into hospital, you won't get well."
↳ **He told me if I didn't get into hospital, I wouldn't get well.**

❻ في حالة وجود **If only / wish** للتعبير عن التمنى أو الندم:

He said, "I wish I traveled abroad." ↳ **He said that he wished he traveled abroad.**

❼ في حالة وجود **used to** بمعنى اعتاد على:

Seif said to Jana "I used to cry much when I was young."
↳ **Seif told Jana that he used to cry much when he was young.**

❽ لا يوجد بعد زمنى أى لم يمر وقت على نقل الكلام (تعرف بعدم تحويل الأظرف الزمنية) :

Seif said to Jana "I will meet you tomorrow."
↳ **Seif told Jana that he will meet her tomorrow.**

تحويـــلات الأظـــرف الزمنية

الكلمة قبل التحويل	عند وجود تلك الكلمات في الجملة	لابد أن تحتوي الجملة على
now	then	**was, were + v + ing**
at this moment	at that time (moment)	
ago	before	**had + P.P**
yesterday	the day before the last day the previous day	
last week **month - year**	the week before the last week the previous week	
tomorrow	the day after the next day the following day	**would + inf.** **was / were + going to + inf.** **was / were + v + ing.**
next week **month - year**	the week after the week day the following week	
tonight	that night	**had + P.P.**
today	that day	
yet	by then	

زمن الجملة فى الكلام الغير مباشر

دائما ما يكون الكلام في الغير مباشر في صيغة الماضي وصيغة الجملة إلا في حالات عدم تغير الأزمنة.

Jana told Toka that .... bought a new dress.

ⓐ has she ⓑ she has ⓒ had she ⓓ she had

خطأ (صيغة سؤال ومضارع) خطأ (مضارع) خطأ (صيغة سؤال) صحيحة (ماضي وجملة)

- Toka said to Jana, "I will meet you tomorrow."
  Toka told Jana that she would meet her the following day.
- Ali said to me, "I am preparing a party now."
  Ali told me he was preparing a party then.
- Nader said to me, "I went on a business trip yesterday."
  Nader told me that he had gone on a business trip the previous day.

لاحظ

فعـل القــول

فاعل (اسم / ضمير)	said to	مفعول (اسم / ضمير)	تستخدم في حالة المباشر فقط لابد من وجود " "
فاعل (اسم / ضمير)	said - admitted - replied - threatened - explained - denied - complained -	×	أفعال لا يأتي بعدها مفعول
فاعل (اسم / ضمير)	told - informed - warned - convinced - persuaded reminded - accused...	مفعول (اسم / ضمير)	أفعال يأتي بعدها مفعول

يتم الاختيار من هذه الأفعال طبقاً لمعنى الجملة.

Don't get confused

تحويل من المباشر إلى الغير مباشر

1. "I'll do it tonight." he said. He said that ....
   ⓐ he'll do it tonight ⓑ he'd do it tonight
   ⓒ he'll do it that night ⓓ he'd do it that night
2. "I know her." he said. He said that he .... her.
   ⓐ know ⓑ knew ⓒ knows ⓓ had known
3. "I want it here and now." he said. He said that he wanted it ....
   ⓐ here and now ⓑ here and then ⓒ there and then ⓓ there and now
4. "Tomorrow we'll go shopping." he said. He said that .... go shopping.
   ⓐ tomorrow he'd ⓑ the next day they'll ⓒ tomorrow they'd ⓓ the next day they'd
5. "Let's get something to eat,' he said. - He suggested .... something to eat.
   ⓐ getting ⓑ to get ⓒ he would get ⓓ they must get
6. "I've made a mistake." he said. He admitted he .... a mistake.
   ⓐ would make ⓑ had made ⓒ must be ⓓ was
7. "We've lost." he said. He admitted they ....
   ⓐ would lose ⓑ had lost ⓒ lost ⓓ could lose
8. The doctor said, "I'll be back tomorrow." The doctor said that he ....
   ⓐ would be back the following day ⓑ will be back tomorrow
   ⓒ will come back again ⓓ must come back the next day
9. "I could have come yesterday." he said. He said he could ....
   ⓐ have come yesterday ⓑ come yesterday
   ⓒ come the day before ⓓ have come the day before
10. Hossam said: "I was at home yesterday". Hossam said ....
   ⓐ he was at home yesterday ⓑ he had been at home the day before
   ⓒ he would be at home yesterday ⓓ he had been at home a week ago

Don't get confused

تحويل من الغير مباشر إلى المباشر

11 She said to me, "............... " - She told me not to ask too many questions.
ⓐ Ask too many questions. ⓑ Didn't ask too many questions.
ⓒ Don't ask too many questions. ⓓ Always ask too many questions.

12 She said to me, "............... " - She told me to always listen carefully.
ⓐ You should listen carefully. ⓑ Never listen carefully.
ⓒ Don't always listen carefully. ⓓ Always listen carefully.

13 He said that we had better leave early. "We .... leave early.", he said.
ⓐ have better ⓑ had better ⓒ we'll better ⓓ we would better

14 He said that they had often been there. "We .... often been there.", he said.
ⓐ had ⓑ went ⓒ have ⓓ will have

15 She asked him to go to Paris with her." .... to Paris with me.", she said.
ⓐ Would you come ⓑ Will you come ⓒ Come ⓓ Come you

16 He asked where Marian was. "Where .... Marian?", he asked.
ⓐ would be ⓑ was ⓒ is she ⓓ is

17 She told them to hurry."............... .", she said to them.
ⓐ Hurry up ⓑ You'll hurry up ⓒ Do hurry up ⓓ You'd hurry up

18 She said that her cat had died a week before. "My cat ....", she said.
ⓐ had died last week ⓑ has died a week ago ⓒ died this weeks ⓓ died last week

19 She said she wished she had stayed home. "I .... stayed home.", she said.
ⓐ wished I had ⓑ wish I had ⓒ wish I have ⓓ wished I have

20 He told them not to make a noise. " .... a noise.", he said to them.
ⓐ You don't make ⓑ Won't make ⓒ Don't make ⓓ Don't do

21 I said to her, "............... " - I asked her how she had got into journalism.
ⓐ How do you get into journalism? ⓑ How had you got into journalism?
ⓒ How did you get into journalism? ⓓ How will you get into journalism?

22 I said to her, "............... " - I asked her whether it was a hard job.
ⓐ Was it a hard job? ⓑ Is it a hard job?
ⓒ Had it a hard job? ⓓ What is it a hard job?

Don't get confused

تحويل الأزمنة والكلمات الدالة على الزمن

23 She admitted that she .... a mistake last week.
ⓐ had made ⓑ was making ⓒ would make ⓓ made

24 She admitted that she .... a mistake the last week.
ⓐ had made ⓑ was making ⓒ would make ⓓ made

25 Aya promised that she .... me tomorrow.
ⓐ would meet ⓑ will meet ⓒ had met ⓓ has met

26 Aya promised that she .... me the following day.
ⓐ would meet ⓑ will meet ⓒ had met ⓓ has met

27 Can you tell me where ....?
ⓐ is the director ⓑ was the director ⓒ the director is ⓓ the director was

28 He told me where ....
ⓐ is the director ⓑ was the director ⓒ the director is ⓓ the director was

29 At first, we thought that the sun .... round the earth.
ⓐ went ⓑ goes ⓒ had gone ⓓ was going

30 Scientists told us that the earth...............round the sun
ⓐ went ⓑ goes ⓒ had gone ⓓ was going

31 Jana said she had not visited her relatives ....
ⓐ then ⓑ the day after ⓒ the previous day ⓓ the following day
32 Jana said she wouldn't visit her relatives.............. .
ⓐ then ⓑ the day before ⓒ the previous day ⓓ the following day
33 Jana said she was visiting her relatives ....
ⓐ then ⓑ the day before ⓒ the previous day ⓓ the day following
34 The scientist said that atoms .... the smallest elements.
ⓐ will be ⓑ have been ⓒ were ⓓ are
35 The minister promised .... our school tomorrow.
ⓐ will visit ⓑ had visited ⓒ to visit ⓓ would visit
36 The minister promised he .... our school tomorrow.
ⓐ will visit ⓑ had visited ⓒ to visit ⓓ would visit
37 The minister promised he .... our school the following week.
ⓐ will visit ⓑ had visited ⓒ to visit ⓓ would visit
38 Ahmed said just now that he .... Alex tomorrow.
ⓐ would visit ⓑ will visit ⓒ has visited ⓓ visited
39 Ahmed told me a moment ago that he .... football now.
ⓐ is playing ⓑ was playing ⓒ had played ⓓ played
40 Mai has just told Mona that they .... to their friend's birthday tonight.
ⓐ would go ⓑ have gone ⓒ were going ⓓ are going

Don't get confused

لاحظ (فعـــل القـــول)

41 Ali .... Ahmed was ill yesterday.
ⓐ said to ⓑ asked ⓒ told ⓓ said
42 Ali .... Ahmed he was ill yesterday.
ⓐ said to ⓑ asked ⓒ told ⓓ said
43 Ali .... Ahmed "I was ill yesterday".
ⓐ said to ⓑ asked ⓒ told ⓓ said
44 I ....my friend how I had gone to the club the day before.
ⓐ asked ⓑ told ⓒ said ⓓ wondered
45 She .... me that it was an easy test.
ⓐ said ⓑ told ⓒ explained ⓓ admitted
46 He .... if it rained, he wouldn't go out.
ⓐ wondered ⓑ said ⓒ asked ⓓ told
47 I .... my friend why I didn't visit him yesterday.
ⓐ asked ⓑ told ⓒ said ⓓ wondered
48 She .... that she had to come to the office after two hours.
ⓐ was said ⓑ has said ⓒ told ⓓ was told
49 My son .... he wouldn't be late home once more.
ⓐ promised ⓑ asked ⓒ told ⓓ promises
50 He .... talking about what happened would be in vain.
ⓐ encouraged ⓑ asked ⓒ recommended ⓓ said
51 I .... Mai what I had done before calling her.
ⓐ wondered ⓑ said ⓒ told ⓓ asked
52 Nader .... that he had been waiting for three hours.
ⓐ asked ⓑ wanted ⓒ complained ⓓ wondered
53 The thief .... robbing the flat finally.
ⓐ told ⓑ asked ⓒ admitted ⓓ said

Exercises on Structure

54 She said she .... to visit Luxor the following month.
ⓐ was wanting ⓑ wanted ⓒ have wanted ⓓ want

55 Mostafa told me that he .... football the day before.
ⓐ plays ⓑ had played ⓒ has played ⓓ was played

56 He told me he .... be able to visit me the following day.
ⓐ will ⓑ would ⓒ can't ⓓ won't

57 He told me he .... the letter and that he would ask Ali to post it for him.
ⓐ posted ⓑ had posted ⓒ would post ⓓ hadn't posted

58 My sister promised she .... be nervous once more.
ⓐ won't ⓑ wouldn't ⓒ hadn't ⓓ hasn't

59 My father .... me if I had done my best, he'd reward me.
ⓐ asked ⓑ told ⓒ said ⓓ telling

60 He has just said that .... to speak to me.
ⓐ he wants ⓑ he wanted ⓒ he was wanting ⓓ he had wanted

61 "Come tomorrow," he said to her.
ⓐ He asked her to go yesterday. ⓑ He told her to come the next day.
ⓒ He said her to come soon. ⓓ She told him to come tomorrow.

62 Rawan says that she.............. her room every day.
ⓐ clean ⓑ is cleaning ⓒ cleaned ⓓ cleans

Structure

Reported questions — السؤال فى الغير مباشر



فاعل (اسم / ضمير) + فعل القول + مفعول (اسم / ضمير) + الرابط + باقى الجملة

- فعل القول: asked - wanted to know - wondered - inquired
- مفعول (اسم / ضمير): يوجد أفعال تحتاج الى مفعول وأخرى لا تحتاج
- الرابط: نربط if - whether في السؤال بمعنى هل ونربط بنفس أداة الاستفهام في السؤال بأداة الاستفهام
- باقى الجملة: صيغة الجملة والماضي (ماعدا حالات عدم تغير الزمن)

يوجد نوعان من السؤال (السؤال بفعل مساعد و السؤال باستخدام أداة استفهام) وللتحويل إلى غير مباشر كما يلي:

- تحويل فعل القول كما يلي:

direct	indirect
said to	asked
said	wanted to know / wondered / inquired / asked

- تحذف (علامات التنصيص) ونستخدم if أو whether في السؤال بالفعل المساعد. ونستخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام في السؤال بأداة استفهام.
- لا تتغير الأزمنة في حالات معينة كما في الجملة الخبرية
- تتحول الضمائر حسب المتكلم و المخاطب كما في الجملة الخبرية.
- تتحول الأزمنة والأظرف الزمنية والضمائر كما في الجملة الخبرية



- "Where do you live?" asked Huda.
  ↳ **Huda asked me where I lived.**
- "Why are you laughing?" Sami asked her
  ↳ **Sami asked her why she was laughing.**
- "What did you do in town?" Ola wanted to know.
  ↳ **Ola wanted to know what he had done in town.**
- "Who were you talking to, yesterday?" asked Heba.
  ↳ **Heba asked who we had been talking to the day before.**
- "When will you be back?" asked their father.
  ↳ **Their father asked them when they would be back.**
- "How have you been feeling?" asked Azza.
  ↳ **Azza asked how I had been feeling.**

إذا جاءت أداة الاستفهام بعد صيغ الطلب تعامل كجملة وليست سؤال مثل:

- Can you tell me where **the club is**?
- Do you know where **Toka went**?

إذا جاء في السؤال بفعل مساعد كلمة **or** يكون الرابط **whether** وليس **if**

- My mother asked me "Did you finish your homework or not?"
  ↳ **My mother asked me whether I had finished my homework or not.**

فعل القـول

فاعل (اسم / ضمير)	wanted to know - inquired wondered - asked ...	×	أفعال لا يأتى بعدها مفعول
فاعل (اسم / ضمير)	asked	مفعول (اسم / ضمير)	أفعال يأتي بعدها مفعول

زمن الجملة فى الكلام الغير مباشر

دائما ما يكون الكلام في الغير مباشر في صيغة الماضي وصيغة الجملة إلا في حالات عدم تغير الأزمنة.

Jana asked Toka if .... bought a new dress.

ⓐ has she — خطأ (صيغة سؤال ومضارع)
ⓑ she has — خطأ (مضارع)
ⓒ had she — خطأ (صيغة سؤال)
ⓓ **she had** — صحيحة (ماضي وجملة)

Exercises on Structure

1. Manal asked her grandmother.............. newspaper she liked to read.
   ⓐ that ⓑ if ⓒ which ⓓ whether
2. Amal asked her father whether his job.............. difficult.
   ⓐ was ⓑ had ⓒ were ⓓ be
3. The survey enquired .... we ever bought food online.
   ⓐ weather ⓑ whether ⓒ unless ⓓ if only
4. He .... that the snake was harmless.
   ⓐ wanted to know ⓑ asked ⓒ enquired ⓓ claimed
5. She .... whether it was a hard job.
   ⓐ want to know ⓑ said ⓒ inquired ⓓ claimed
6. She asked her what advice she .... to a young person.
   ⓐ gives ⓑ would give ⓒ will give ⓓ has given
7. She .... how she had got into journalism.
   ⓐ wanted to know ⓑ accused ⓒ said ⓓ claimed
8. She .... if she had interviewed anyone famous.
   ⓐ wanted to know ⓑ said ⓒ denied ⓓ complained
9. The students wanted to know .... to work out the maths problem.
   ⓐ what ⓑ whether ⓒ if ⓓ how

10 The children .... whether the park was open that evening.
ⓐ say ⓑ told ⓒ said ⓓ inquired

11 She asked him if he had finished. "...............?" she asked him.
ⓐ Have you finished ⓑ Did you finish ⓒ Would you finish ⓓ Will you finish

12 She asked him to do that for her. " .... that for me?' she asked him.
ⓐ You will do ⓑ Will you do ⓒ Do ⓓ Does

13 He asked where his daughter was. "Where .... daughter?" he asked.
ⓐ is my ⓑ was his ⓒ was my ⓓ is his

14 She asked where her car was. "Where .... car?" she asked.
ⓐ is my ⓑ was my ⓒ was her ⓓ is her

15 He wanted me to explain ....
ⓐ what is the problem ⓑ where did the problem start
ⓒ who takes care of the baby ⓓ what the main problem was

16 "Are you really behind what you have said?" asked the manager. The manager asked him ....
ⓐ how I was supporting his ideas ⓑ what kind of a person he is
ⓒ whether he is reliable or not ⓓ if he could stand behind his words

17 The teacher asked me why............... used my mobile at the class.
ⓐ I have ⓑ I had ⓒ had I ⓓ have I

18 We wanted to know what...............of his idea.
ⓐ they thought ⓑ did they think ⓒ had they bought ⓓ will they think

19 She asked him...............he was going out.
ⓐ which ⓑ what ⓒ whether ⓓ weather

20 I asked him what ....
ⓐ was he writing ⓑ is he writing ⓒ he is writing ⓓ he was writing

21 We wanted to know what .... of his idea.
ⓐ they thought ⓑ did they think ⓒ had they thought ⓓ will they think

22 Ali .... how much I had paid for my new jacket.
ⓐ said ⓑ told ⓒ wondered ⓓ complained

23 Do you know how much...............to go diving in the red sea?
ⓐ it costs ⓑ does it cost ⓒ the cost will ⓓ will it cost

24 The old lady asked me where ....
ⓐ is the bank ⓑ was the bank ⓒ the bank is being ⓓ the bank was

25 I asked Ali how long............... playing football.
ⓐ he has been ⓑ he had been ⓒ has he been ⓓ had he been

26 He wondered what .... been doing since he last met me.
ⓐ was I ⓑ I was ⓒ I had ⓓ had I

27 The tourist .... me if I could speak English fluently.
ⓐ wanted to know ⓑ asked ⓒ wondered ⓓ inquired

28 She wanted to know how many years .... as a freelancer.
ⓐ had he worked ⓑ he works ⓒ he had worked ⓓ he has worked

29 She asked me how often I .... to the club.
ⓐ had gone ⓑ went ⓒ was going ⓓ has gone

30 The teacher asked me .... to Aswan before.
ⓐ if I has been ⓑ if had I been ⓒ weather I had been ⓓ whether I had been

31 "Where are you spending your holiday?" Janet asked us. - Janet asked us ....
ⓐ where are we spending our holiday. ⓑ where we are spending our holiday.
ⓒ where were we spending our holiday. ⓓ us where we were spending our holiday.

32 He asked me where ....

ⓐ was my friend ⓑ is my friend ⓒ my friend was ⓓ my friend is

33 Have you ever thought where .... their food from?

ⓐ plants get ⓑ plants gets ⓒ do plants get ⓓ does plants get

34 He .... if it remained cloudy, we would stay home.

ⓐ wondered ⓑ said ⓒ asked ⓓ told

35 He asked me what job .... to get.

ⓐ I wanted ⓑ did I want ⓒ I have wanted ⓓ had I wanted

36 He asked her if they .... before.

ⓐ had met ⓑ met ⓒ have met ⓓ were met

37 I was lost, so the policeman .... me where the mall was.

ⓐ told ⓑ wondered ⓒ asked ⓓ said

38 My father asked me .... all the money that he gave.

ⓐ why had I spent ⓑ that I had spent ⓒ if I had spent ⓓ when I spend

39 He asked me where I .... videogames the day before.

ⓐ play ⓑ had played ⓒ am playing ⓓ have played

40 My mother asked me before going to school the previous day if I...... anything to eat.

ⓐ wanted ⓑ had wanted ⓒ can want ⓓ want

41 Ahmed asked him what ....

ⓐ did he watch ⓑ he had been watching ⓒ he is watching ⓓ had he watched

42 Nada asked, "Where .... ?"

ⓐ you live ⓑ have you live ⓒ do you live ⓓ you do live

43 He wanted to know how much money I .... every month.

ⓐ earn ⓑ earning ⓒ have earned ⓓ had earned

44 She wanted to know how .... feel about a visit to Alex.

ⓐ I had ⓑ I have ⓒ I would ⓓ I would have

45 The policeman asked him .... he lived.

ⓐ when ⓑ who ⓒ where ⓓ whose

46 This tourist wants to know how long .... to go to the citadel.

ⓐ does it take ⓑ it is taking ⓒ will it take ⓓ it takes

47 She asked him .... he was going out.

ⓐ which ⓑ what ⓒ whether ⓓ who

48 She asked me .... I went to the cinema.

ⓐ how many ⓑ how often ⓒ how much ⓓ how old

49 He .... me if I was going to the conference.

ⓐ wanted to know ⓑ asked ⓒ wondered ⓓ told

50 "How far is it?" he said "and how long will it take me to get there?" He...to get there.

ⓐ asked how far and how long it would take me

ⓑ asked how far and how long it would take him

ⓒ asked how far it was and wanted to know what time

ⓓ asked how far it was and how long it would take

51 “Are you a member of the club?” the boy asked me.

ⓐ The boy wanted to know if I owed the club. ⓑ The boy asked if I belonged to the club.

ⓒ The boy asked me if the club was mine. ⓓ The boy requested if I owned the club.

52 “Why didn’t you follow my advice?” he said

ⓐ He asked me to follow his advice ⓑ He asked me not to follow his advice

ⓒ He asked me why I did follow his advice

ⓓ He asked me why I hadn’t followed his advice

GIANTS العمالقة

Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice

الجملة الامرية والاقتراح والنصيحة فى الغير مباشر

فاعل (اسم / ضمير) + فعل القول + مفعول (اسم / ضمير) + الرابط + باقى الجملة

فعل القول: told - asked - warned - complained - ordered - advised

الرابط: نربط to في الجملة الأمرية (الايجابية) not to في الجملة الأمرية (السلبية)

باقى الجملة: المصدر



هي الجملة التي تبدأ بفعل في المصدر في الإثبات مثل "**Open this door.**"أو بـ **don't** في حالة النفي مثل "**Don't waste your time.**"وللتحويل إلى كلام غير مباشر كما يلي:

❶ تحويل فعل القول كما يلي:

direct	indirect
said to	complained - warned - ordered - asked - told - advised - encouraged

❷ تحذف (علامات التنصيص) و نستخدم:

فى الأمر المثبت نستخدم (المصدر + **to**)

- Ali said to his son "**study hard**."
  - **Ali advised** (told - asked) **his son to study hard.**

فى الأمر المنفى نستخدم (المصدر + **not to**)

- Seif said to Jana "**Don't make noise**."
  - **Seif advised** (told) **Jana not to make noise.**

❸ تتحول الضمائر حسب المتكلم و المخاطب كما في الجملة الخبرية:

❹ تتغير أظرف المكان و الزمان كما في الجملة الخبرية.

فعـل القـول

فاعل (اسم / ضمير)	deny - admit - suggest	V + ing.	أفعال يأتي بعدها
فاعل (اسم / ضمير)	decide - promise - refuse	to+ inf.المصدر	أفعال يأتي بعدها

- He **denied** stealing any money.
- She **admitted** doing this crime.
- He **refused to** give Adel any money.
- He **decided to** give up smoking.

suggest / recommend + V + ing.

suggest / recommend that + فاعل + inf. + (should + inf.)

- He **suggested going** for a walk.
- He **suggested that** we **go** **(should go)** for a walk.

advised / recommend / allow + مفعول + to / not to + inf.

advised / recommend / allow + V + ing

- He **advised** me **to sleep** early.
- She **advised having** fruits.
- I **recommended** him **to study** hard.
- I **recommended studying** hard

استخدام الأفعال فى الغير مباشر

في حالة التمني (wish)

wish .... to + inf. Or noun

- He said to me, "Have a nice holiday."
  - She **wished** me a nice holiday.

في حالة الاتهام (accuse)

accuse .... of + V + ing

- Nada said to Aya, "You stole my wallet."
  - Nada **accused** Aya **of** stealing her wallet.

فى حالة الاقتراح suggest فى حالة التوصية recommend

suggest / recommend + v +ing

suggest / recommend that + فاعل + should + inf. (فاعل + inf.)

- He said, "Let's sing" = He **suggested** singing.
  - He **suggested** that they should sing.

في حالة الوعد (promise)

promise to + inf. / promised that + جملة

- His father said, "If you get high marks, I'll buy you a bike."
  - His father **promised to** buy him a bike if he got high marks.

في حالة النصيحة (advise)

advise someone to / not to + inf.

- He said to me, "You'd better sleep early."
  - He **advised** me **to** sleep early.

إذا بدأت الجملة داخل الأقواس بـ If الافتراضية (للنصيحة) تحول كالآتي :

- He said, "If I were you, I would study hard."
  - He **advised** me **to** study hard.

في حالة الاعتراف (admit)

admit + v + ing / admit that جملة

- She said, "I did this crime."
  - She **admitted** doing that crime.

في حالة الموافقة (agree)

agree to + inf. / agree that + جملة

- He said to me, "yes, I will go with you."
  - He **agreed** to go with me.

في حالة الرفض (refuse)

refuse to + inf. / refuse that + جملة

- She said to me, "No, I won't go with you."
  - She **refused** to go with me.

في حالة الإنكار (deny)

deny + v + ing / deny that جملة

- The thief said, "I didn't rob the house."
  - The thief **denied** robbing the house.
  - The thief **denied** that he had robbed the house.

في حالة الاعتذار (apologise)

apologize for + V + ing

- He said, "I'm sorry I didn't attend your wedding party."
  - He **apologised** for not attending my wedding party.

في حالة العرض (offer)

offer to + inf. / offer that + جملة

- He said, "Shall I help you to cross the road?"
  - ↳ He **offered** to help me cross the road.

في حالة الطلب (request)

ask .... to + inf.

- She said, "Could you lend me your dictionary, please?"
  - ↳ She **asked** me to lend her my dictionary.

في حالة الدعوة (invitation)

invite .... to + inf.

- He said, "Would you like to come to my birthday party?"
  - ↳ He **invited** me to his birthday party.

في حالة اللوم (blame)

blame .... for + V + ing

- He said, "Why didn't you study hard?"
  - ↳ ➲ He **blamed** me for not studying hard.

في حالة القرار (decide)

decide to + inf.

- He said, "I've made up my mind to give up smoking"
  - ↳ He **decided to** give up smoking.

في حالة التحذير (warn)

warn someone not to + inf.
warn someone against + V + ing

- He said to me, "Don't cross the road."
  - ↳ He **warned** me **not to** cross the road.
  - ↳ He **warned** me **against** crossing the road.

في حالة الإصرار (insist)

insist on + V + ing

- He said, "I will leave now."
  - ↳ He **insisted on leaving** then.

Exercises on Structure

1. He said to me, "Have a nice holiday." - She .... me a nice holiday.
   ⓐ wished ⓑ refused ⓒ said ⓓ wondered
2. Nada said to Aya, "You stole my wallet." - Nada .... Aya of stealing her wallet.
   ⓐ admitted ⓑ denied ⓒ accused ⓓ wondered
3. He said, "Let's sing." - He .... singing.
   ⓐ suggested ⓑ advised ⓒ warned ⓓ wondered
4. His father said, "If you get high marks, I'll buy you a bike." - His father.............. to buy him a bike if he got high marks.
   ⓐ asked ⓑ refused ⓒ advised ⓓ promised
5. He said to me, "You'd better sleep early." - He .... me to sleep early.
   ⓐ denied ⓑ advised ⓒ warned ⓓ accused
6. He said, "If I were you, I would study hard." - He .... me to study hard.
   ⓐ denied ⓑ advised ⓒ warned ⓓ accused
7. The police officer accused Mr Jones .... down North Road too fast.
   ⓐ of driving ⓑ on driving ⓒ to driving ⓓ driving

8 Mr Jones denied that he had been in .... car at that time.
ⓐ hers ⓑ my ⓒ him ⓓ his

9 My brother.............. me of breaking his phone, but I didn't do it!
ⓐ denied ⓑ claimed ⓒ accused ⓓ enquired

10 She told me that she.............. a lot of celebrities.
ⓐ is interviewing ⓑ interviews ⓒ had interviewed ⓓ has interviewed

11 She said that the following year she .... write a novel.
ⓐ was going to ⓑ is going to ⓒ will ⓓ has to

12 She .... for help.
ⓐ accused ⓑ begged ⓒ denied ⓓ admitted

13 She told them .... give up easily.
ⓐ that ⓑ to not ⓒ to ⓓ not to

14 She advised them.............. for a school newspaper.
ⓐ working ⓑ work ⓒ to work ⓓ to working

15 She .... students to get some experience on their school newspaper.
ⓐ complained ⓑ advised ⓒ denied ⓓ accused

16 She .... she had started as a trainee on a local newspaper.
ⓐ said ⓑ wanted to know ⓒ enquired ⓓ told

17 The fire fighters told the people .... the building.
ⓐ evacuating ⓑ evacuate ⓒ to evacuate ⓓ evacuated

18 The tourists .... to leave early to get to Abu Simbel.
ⓐ were advised ⓑ advised ⓒ was advised ⓓ were advising

19 After we saw the hotel room, we .... that there was not a view of the gardens.
ⓐ advised ⓑ complained ⓒ accused ⓓ denied

20 Mr Hamdi .... the taxi driver of asking for too much money.
ⓐ advised ⓑ complained ⓒ accused ⓓ denied

21 She said, "I did this crime." - She .... doing that crime.
ⓐ admitted ⓑ denied ⓒ advised ⓓ warned

22 He said to me, "yes, I will go with you." - He .... to go with me.
ⓐ offered ⓑ denied ⓒ agreed ⓓ refused

23 The thief said, "I didn't rob the house." - The thief .... robbing the house.
ⓐ admitted ⓑ denied ⓒ advised ⓓ warned

24 He said, "I've made up my mind to give up smoking" - He .... to give up smoking.
ⓐ warned ⓑ refused ⓒ denied ⓓ decided

25 He said to me, "Don't cross the road." - He warned me .... crossing the road.
ⓐ don't ⓑ against ⓒ to ⓓ to not

26 He said, "I will leave now." - He .... on leaving then.
ⓐ warned ⓑ refused ⓒ insisted ⓓ denied

27 He said, "Let's go for a walk." - He suggested that we .... for a walk.
ⓐ go ⓑ gone ⓒ going ⓓ goes

28 The guard warned us.............. touch the fire alarms once more.
ⓐ to ⓑ if ⓒ that ⓓ not to

29 She promised me.............. be late.
ⓐ don't ⓑ not to ⓒ to not ⓓ didn't

30 The teacher.............. the pupils to do the homework.
ⓐ threatened ⓑ offered ⓒ promised ⓓ reminded

31 A back injury.............. her to withdraw from the race.
ⓐ forced ⓑ suggested ⓒ expected ⓓ invited

GIANTS

32 Our teacher asked us .... our books.
ⓐ don't forget ⓑ not to forget ⓒ didn't forget ⓓ not forget

33 I ....my friend why I didn't go out yesterday.
ⓐ asked ⓑ told ⓒ said ⓓ wondered

34 My mother warned me .... the plate because it was very hot.
ⓐ don't touch ⓑ not touch ⓒ not touching ⓓ not to touch

35 The teacher suggested that .... the exercise again.
ⓐ we do ⓑ we are doing ⓒ doing ⓓ did we

36 "Please, give us some advice." - They..............us to give them some advice.
ⓐ warned ⓑ advised ⓒ begged ⓓ suggested

37 I can't decide on his real character. I don't know ....he is selfish or arrogant.
ⓐ whether ⓑ if ⓒ neither ⓓ weather

38 "Do not tell her what I said". He begged me .... her what he had said.
ⓐ not to tell ⓑ not tell ⓒ not telling ⓓ told

39 Ali suggested..............dinner at the restaurant close to my house.
ⓐ having ⓑ to have ⓒ to be having ⓓ have had

40 I recommend that you..............to the doctor as soon as possible.
ⓐ can go ⓑ could go ⓒ go ⓓ will go

41 He admitted..............my pen without asking me.
ⓐ to borrow ⓑ borrow ⓒ borrowed ⓓ borrowing

42 She.............. the children not to play with matches.
ⓐ denied ⓑ suggested ⓒ wondered ⓓ warned

43 The famous actor.............. he could do the same performance the next day.
ⓐ told ⓑ inquired ⓒ said ⓓ wondered

44 My teacher advised me.............. too much TV.
ⓐ to watch ⓑ to not watch ⓒ not to watch ⓓ not watching

45 Nada denied ....my purse.
ⓐ take ⓑ to take ⓒ didn't take ⓓ taking

46 My coach .... to do exercises regularly to keep fit.
ⓐ warned me ⓑ advised ⓒ said me ⓓ advised me

Don't get confused

تفسير المعنى

47 "John shouldn't have behaved so badly," said Janet.
ⓐ Janet doesn't like John's behaviour. ⓑ Janet dislikes John.
ⓒ Janet objected to John's bad behaviour. ⓓ Janet wasn't angry with John.

48 "You should have finished the report by now," Ali told his secretary.
ⓐ Ali thanked his secretary for not having finished the report.
ⓑ Ali said that his secretary had not finished the report.
ⓒ Ali reminded his secretary of finishing the report on time.
ⓓ Ali scolded his secretary for not having finished the report.

49 "If I were you, I wouldn't go" he said.............. .
ⓐ He told me to stay with him. ⓑ He asked me not to go.
ⓒ He advised me against going. ⓓ He advised me never to go.

50 "Cigarette?" he asked. "No, thanks." I said.............. .
ⓐ He asked for a cigarette, and I immediately refused.
ⓑ He mentioned a cigarette, so I thanked him.
ⓒ He offered me a cigarette, so I promptly declined.
ⓓ He asked if I was smoking, and I denied at once.

1 Writting Vocabulary

essay	مقال	supporting sentence	الجملة الداعمة	type	نوع
paragraph	فقرة	closing sentence	الجملة الختامية	persuasive	اقناعى / مقنع
sentence	جملة / حكم	topic sentence	الجملة الرئيسية	descriptive	وصفى
statement	عبارة / تصريح / بيان	lastly (finally)	أخيراً	expository	تفسيرى
indent	المسافة البدائة (اول الفقرة)	thesis	الأطروحة	argumentative	نقاشى / جدلى
introduction	مقدمة	hook	الجملة الجاذبة	narrative	روائى / قصصى
body=bulk	جسم المقال / المتن	introduce	يقدم	sequence	التسلسل الزمني
conclusion	الخاتمة	linking words (transition)	روابط	contrast	تناقض
conclude	يختتم	summarise	يلخص	reason	سبب
introductory paragraph	فقرة المقدمة	due to	بسبب	result	نتيجة

2 Vocabulary for Translation

achieve	يحقق / ينجز	crisis	أزمة	effect	تأثير
achievement	تحقيق / إنجاز	crises	أزمات	get rid of	يتخلص من
industry	الصناعة	journalist	صحفي	handle	يتناول / يتعامل
trade	التجارة	journalism	صحافة	skills	مهارات
investment	استثمار	improve	يحسن	values	القيم
prosperity	الرخاء	prove	يثبت / يبرهن	reinforce	يُقوي / يُدعم / يعزز
welfare	الرفاهية	immigration	الهجرة	organisation	منظمة / مؤسسة
flourish	الازدهار	book fair	معرض الكتاب	the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
culture	ثقافة	illiteracy	الأمية	national	قومي / وطني
agriculture	زراعة	adjust	ينظم / يضبط / يتأقلم / يعدل	national income	الدخل القومي
disaster	كارثة	civilization	الحضارة	social justice	العدالة الاجتماعية

3 Chapter one

get breath back	استعاد هدوءه	jump out of skin	خوف شديد	orphan	يتيم
blacksmith	حداد	leg-irons	أغلال	character	شخصية
convict	شخص مدان / يدين	marsh	مستنقع	mist	ضباب
file	مبرد / ملف	set off	ينطلق	crime	جريمة
handcuffs	أصفاد	commit	يرتكب / يلتزم	guilty	مذنب

GIANTS العمالقة

1 A persuasive essay مقال اقناعي

Social media has a negative impact on news and society

Introduction

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight percent of people who have internet access get their news from social media. Although this means that we can find news easily and get regular updates on our phones, in my view I think social media has a negative impact on news and society.

body paragraph

To begin with, this constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people stressed and worried. A recent survey found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly because of the news.

Next, not everything we read or see on social media is true and factual. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might spread false information. In turn, this means that the public stop trusting Journalists and news in general.

Lastly, social media starts to control what news we see and don't see. Our social media 'friends' become 'the managing editors'. They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective.

Conclusion

In summary, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep up-to-date with current affairs, we need to avoid the negative effects. It's important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a social responsibility to make every effort not to spread inaccurate or misleading news.

أجزاء المقال الاقناعي

1) The Introduction المقدمة	Introduce topic. Present both opinions briefly. State your position clearly.	تقدم الموضوع. قدم كلا الرأيين بإيجاز اذكر موقفك بوضوح
2)The main body الموضوع	Topic sentence for each paragraph. Examples / supporting statements	الجملة الافتتاحية لكل فقرة في الموضوع الأمثلة و الجمل الداعمة
3) The conclusion الخاتمة	Sum up, re-stating your opinion in different words Suggest a solution or action.	لخص ، أعد صياغة رأيك بكلمات مختلفة اقترح حلاً أو إجراءً

2 A persuasive essay مقال اقناعي

We still need guidebooks because we cannot rely on the opinion of people online.

Introduction

With today's social media, it is possible to find online reviews of everything from a local park or café to a famous restaurant or museum. Before you book a holiday, you can read what other people think of a hotel or car hire company and what they recommend you do when you get there. Although this means you can get information very easily, in my view, this is not as useful information as you can get from a guidebook.

body paragraph

To begin with, we need to ask ourselves why people write reviews online. Whilst it is sometimes because people like writing their opinions, at other times they have a reason for writing it. Perhaps they know the owners of the café, or perhaps they are the owners of the café! That is why they give it a good review.

Secondly, who are the people writing the reviews? It is difficult to know this information. If they are 50-year-old Europeans, will they have the same opinion as you? It is very hard to know if you are going to like the same places that they like.

Lastly, we need to remember that guidebook writers are usually experts. You can trust them for accurate information and a balanced point of view. They also know who is using their books, so if the book is intended to be for young people, they will recommend places that young people will like.

Conclusion

To conclude, online reviews are useful, but it's important to remember that they are just people's opinions. If you want to know what experts think, personally I think you should buy a guidebook.

عبارات المقال الاقناعي

للقيام بـ		نستخدم
to introduce the topic لتقديم الموضوع	➲	to begin with,
to start the paragraphs in the body بداية فقرات في الموضوع	➲	firstly, / secondly, / next, / lastly,
to introduce the result of something لتقديم نتيجة شيء ما	➲	so / consequently / that's why
to give an opinion لإعطاء الرأي	➲	personally, / in my view
to introduce an opposite opinion لتقديم رأي مخالف	➲	on the other hand
to give a reason for something لإعطاء سبب لشيء ما	➲	due to / because of
to give contrasting information لإعطاء معلومات متناقضة	➲	whilst / but / although
to give additional information لإعطاء معلومات إضافية	➲	in addition to that / as well as that
to introduce a summary of the main points لتقديم ملخص للنقاط الرئيسية	➲	to conclude, / to sum up, / in summary, / finally,

GIANTS

Exercises on Writing

1. Which expressions can you Not use to start your final paragraph in an essay?
ⓐ To sum up ⓑ In conclusion ⓒ To conclude ⓓ Firstly
2. When you are writing, you can use "............... " to give additional information.
ⓐ to conclude, ⓑ to begin with, ⓒ on the other hand ⓓ as well as that
3. We can use "............... " to introduce a summary of the main points.
ⓐ to conclude, ⓑ to begin with, ⓒ on the other hand ⓓ as well as that
4. When you are writing, you can use "............... " to introduce the topic.
ⓐ to conclude, ⓑ to begin with, ⓒ on the other hand ⓓ as well as that
5. When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing you can say ..... .
ⓐ in the other way ⓑ on the other hand ⓒ by the other hand ⓓ on one side
6. Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay? There is more than one answer.
ⓐ In conclusion, Lastly, In summary ⓑ On the one hand, On the other hand
ⓒ However, In contrast, Nevertheless ⓓ Firstly, Secondly, Finally
7. When you are writing, you can use "............... " to give an opinion.
ⓐ consequently ⓑ whilst ⓒ due to ⓓ in my view
8. When you are writing, you can use "............... " to introduce the result of something.
ⓐ consequently ⓑ whilst ⓒ due to ⓓ in my view
9. When you are writing, you can use "............... " to give a reason for something.
ⓐ consequently ⓑ whilst ⓒ due to ⓓ in my view
10. When you are writing, you can use "............... " to give contrasting information.
ⓐ consequently ⓑ whilst ⓒ due to ⓓ in my view
11. We can use "to sum up,... " to ....
ⓐ introduce an opinion ⓑ introduce the topic
ⓒ introduce a summary ⓓ give a reason
12. In the .... paragraph, the writer can suggest doing actions or solutions.
ⓐ topic ⓑ second ⓒ first ⓓ final
13. A persuasive essay is the one that ....
ⓐ provides a clear, focused explanation of a topic.
ⓑ presents an extended evidence - based argument.
ⓒ tells a story about a personal experience or an imaginative one.
ⓓ provides a detailed sensory description of something.
14. We can use "because of,... " to ....
ⓐ introduce an opinion ⓑ give contrasting information
ⓒ introduce a result ⓓ give a reason
15. You summarise the content of your essay when you ....
ⓐ develop the main idea. ⓑ write the elements of your essay in detail.
ⓒ make the end open. ⓓ write the conclusion of your essay.
16. We use "although" in a paragraph or an essay to express............... .
ⓐ summary ⓑ contrast ⓒ addition ⓓ introduction
17. When writing an essay or a paragraph, you start with a/an .... sentence.
ⓐ ending ⓑ closing ⓒ introductory ⓓ conclusion
18. In a persuasive essay, each main paragraph usually starts with a ....
ⓐ hook ⓑ supporting sentence ⓒ topic sentence ⓓ bulk
19. We use 'topic sentence' to introduce the .... of the paragraph.
ⓐ main idea ⓑ summary ⓒ first idea ⓓ final idea

20 We give reasons in the .... to support the writer's opinion.
ⓐ body ⓑ topic sentence ⓒ introduction ⓓ conclusion

21 We use "Consequently" in a paragraph or an essay to ....
ⓐ introduce the result of something ⓑ give a reason for something
ⓒ give contrasting information ⓓ introduce a summary of the main points

22 Which of the following is correctly structured?
ⓐ He doesn't have any discipline whilst he's a very skillful player.
ⓑ He doesn't have any discipline because he's a very skillful player.
ⓒ He doesn't have any discipline so he's a very skillful player.
ⓓ He doesn't have any discipline despite he's a very skillful player.

23 "Not everything we read or see on social media is true and factual so it's important to be careful about the news on social media." This could be part of an essay about ....
ⓐ Social media is a double-edged weapon
ⓑ Social media doesn't have a negative impact on news and society
ⓒ Social media has a negative impact on news and society
ⓓ Social media has a positive impact on news and society

24 'Although we are surrounded by these mass-produced devices, this does not mean that their use should be implemented in the future.' This is part of an essay about ....
ⓐ technology ⓑ equality ⓒ mobile phones ⓓ films

25 'Some employees are often overworked and are clearly heading for burnout. Despite this, they carry on as they are aware of the need to increase their productivity'. This could be part of an article about the problem of ....
ⓐ mental health and well-being.
ⓑ time management of certain employees.
ⓒ alternative ways of working.
ⓓ the need for companies to increase productivity.

26 When you conclude writing your essay, you should............... .
ⓐ summarize its content ⓒ make the end open
ⓑ develop the main idea ⓓ put a full stop.

27 What linking word could you NOT use instead of 'whilst'?
ⓐ consequently ⓑ although ⓒ however ⓓ but

28 Which of the following sentences can be used to introduce a piece of information that adds to, or supports the previous statement?
ⓐ To sum up, distance learning is most suitable for those who cannot attend lessons or lectures face to face.
ⓑ It is taken for granted that distance learning is a type of learning that is mostly used during a pandemic.
ⓒ However, some students can't interact effectively in this type of learning environment.
ⓓ Moreover, distance learning saves time and effort, which is most useful to those who work while they are learning or live in far places.

29 On ending an essay on unemployment, you can use ....
ⓐ Firstly, we should know what causes unemployment.
ⓑ Moreover, a lot of young people insist on having a job in the city where they live
ⓒ In conclusion, we should all do our best to solve this problem which hinders stability.
ⓓ Above all, we need to encourage the private sector to provide more work chances for young people.

Exercises on Translation

30 In the next decade, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence

ⓐ في العقد القادم ، سيعمل معظمنا عبر الإنترنت بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي.
ⓑ خلال العام أو العامين المقبلين ، سيعمل معظمنا عبر الإنترنت بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي.
ⓒ في العقد القادم سيعمل معظمنا مع الذكاء الاصطناعي.
ⓓ في القرن القادم ، سيعمل معظمنا عبر الإنترنت بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي.

31 Online distance learning is a method of instruction, which connects learners with educational resources.

ⓐ يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي لا يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.
ⓑ يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يفصل المتعلمين عن الموارد التعليمية.
ⓒ يعتبر التعلم البعيد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.
ⓓ يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.

32 All economic reforms aim to realize high rates of growth and investment in a bid to create new jobs for youth.

ⓐ تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.
ⓑ هدفت جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.
ⓒ تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لإبداع وظائف جديدة للشباب.
ⓓ تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار غالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.

33 Livelihood is not merely money, but it can be in health and peace of mind.

ⓐ التمتع بالصحة و سلامة العقل هما نتيجة امتلاك المال فعليك أن تحيا بسلام وراحة بال.
ⓑ الحياة هي فقط المال، ولكن سبيل العيش يمكن أن يكون في الصحة وراحة البال .
ⓒ الحياة ليست مجرد مال ، ولكنها يمكن أن، تكون في الصحة وراحة البال.
ⓓ لا سبيل للعيش بدون المال فهو الذي يجلب لنا الصحة وراحة البال .

34 The need for life-long learning has become urgent, especially as we live in the age of globalization.

ⓐ ستصبح الحاجة إلى التعلم مدى الحياة ملحة، خاصة أننا نعيش في عمر العولة.
ⓑ أصبحت الحاجة إلى التعلم مدى الحياة ملحة، خاصة أننا نعيش في عصر العولة.
ⓒ أصبحت الحاجة إلى التعلم مدى الحياة ملحة، خاصة أننا نعيش في عصر العالمية.
ⓓ أصبحت الحاجة إلى التعلم مدى الحياة ملحمة، خاصة أننا نعيش في عصر العولة.

35 The magnificent hero, Ahmed El Mansy, said these impressive words before giving his life to keep Egypt's greatness, "Protect Egypt, it deserves more."

ⓐ البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته لتحافظ على عظمة مصر .. احم مصر .. إنها لا تستحق أكثر.
ⓑ البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته لتحافظ على عظمة مصر .. احم مصر .. إنها تستحق أكثر.
ⓒ البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته لتحافظ على مكانته مصر .. احم مصر .. إنها تستحق أكثر.
ⓓ البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته لتحافظ على عظمة مصر .. احم مصر .. إنها تستحق أقل.

36 لم تعد الحياة سهلة كما اعتاد عليها أجدادنا، لقد أصبحت الحياة مليئة بالصراعات والمنافسة الشرسة بسبب طموحاتنا المتزايدة في المزيد من الرفاهية.

ⓐ Life is no longer as easy as our parents were used to. It has become full of struggle and severe competition due to our growing aspirations for more welfare.
ⓑ Life is no longer as easy as our ancestors used to. It has become full of struggle and severe competition due to our growing aspirations for more money.
ⓒ Life is no longer as easy as our ancestors were used to. Life has become full of conflicts and fierce competition due to our growing aspirations for more luxury.
ⓓ Life is no longer as easy as our ancestors used to. It has become a pile of struggle and competition due to our growing aspirations for more luxury.

37 يجب أن يلعب الجميع دورًا إيجابيًا في تنمية بلدنا حتى تنعم الأجيال القادمة بالرخاء.

ⓐ Everyone should play positive role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
ⓑ Everyone should play a positive rule in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
ⓒ Everyone should play a positive role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
ⓓ Everyone should play a negative role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.

38 يمثل العلم العمود الفقري للتقدم والحضارة عبر العصور. كما أن التعليم الجيد أساسي لعملية التنمية لأنه يرفع قدرات الشباب وينمي مواهبهم.

ⓐ Science represents the backbone of progress and civilization through the ages. Also, quality education is essential to the development process because it raises youth capabilities and develops their talents.
ⓑ Science represent the backbone of progress and civilization through the ages. Also, quality educational is essential to the development process because it raises youth capabilities and develops their talented.
ⓒ Science represents the backbone of progress and civilization through the ages. Also, quality education is unessential to the development process because it raises youth disabilities and develops their talents.
ⓓ Science represents the backbone of process and civilization through the ages. Also, quality education is essential for the development process because it rises youth capabilities and develops their talents.

39 أثناء مقابلتى الشخصية الأولى للعمل، ارتبكت بسهولة ولم استطع أن أقدم نفسى بطريقة لائقة للمحاور ، لذلك آمل فى المرة القادمة أن أبلى بلاءاً حسناً .

ⓐ During my first job interviewee, I was easily confused and unable to present himself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.
ⓑ During my first job interview, I was easily confused and able to present myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will make well.
ⓒ During my first job interview, I was easily confused and unable to present myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.
ⓓ During my last job interview, I was easy confused and unable to represent myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.

40 تنفذ الحكومة العديد من المشاريع القومية العملاقة مثل مشروع العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة ومحطات الطاقة واستصلاح الأراضي الصحراوية للزراعة.

ⓐ The government is implementing many gigantic national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for culture.
ⓑ The government is implementing many gigantic national project such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.
ⓒ The government is implementing many tiny national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.
ⓓ The government is implementing many gigantic national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.

GIANTS

Exercises on Story

41 A .... is a person whose job is to make and repair things made of iron, especially horseshoes.
ⓐ blacksmith ⓑ carpenter ⓒ convict ⓓ apprentice

42 The .... along the coast are home to many shorebirds.
ⓐ desert ⓑ mountain ⓒ forest ⓓ marshes

43 He showed great .... returning to the sport after his accident.
ⓐ person ⓑ character ⓒ hero ⓓ personal

44 There was a report on the news about an escaped ....
ⓐ victim ⓑ officer ⓒ convict ⓓ crime

45 Reports suggest that the singer .... suicide.
ⓐ committed ⓑ made ⓒ noticed ⓓ sentenced

46 This month's figures show an increase in violent ....
ⓐ crime ⓑ criminal ⓒ victim ⓓ convict

47 I'll set .... early to avoid the traffic.
ⓐ off ⓑ on ⓒ up ⓓ of

48 The graveyard looked ghostly, enveloped in ....
ⓐ list ⓑ gas ⓒ mist ⓓ smell

49 I feel so .... about forgetting her birthday. I should have remembered it.
ⓐ happy ⓑ relaxed ⓒ content ⓓ guilty

50 People watched in .... as the plane crashed to the ground.
ⓐ entertainment ⓑ horror ⓒ happiness ⓓ relaxation

51 He was brought into the court in ....
ⓐ handcuffs ⓑ sleeves ⓒ car ⓓ jail

52 He burst into the room, red-faced and out of .... because of excitement.
ⓐ breathe ⓑ breathless ⓒ breath ⓓ breeze

53 The loud noise made me jump out of my ....
ⓐ shirt ⓑ leg ⓒ skin ⓓ leather

54 She .... the child's hand and ran.
ⓐ gave ⓑ grabbed ⓒ grip ⓓ fill

55 She used a .... to make her nails look pretty.
ⓐ file ⓑ hammer ⓒ knife ⓓ pliers

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Do you know that saving energy means saving money? Homeowners(1) and renters(2) know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments(3) they can make in their homes and apartments(4) that will result in saving. For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy saving, an energy audit(5) is the way to go. An energy auditor(6) will come pinpoint(7) areas of your energy use and cost. Trained Energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety(8) of flaws(9) that may be resulting in energy inefficiency(10), including inadequate insulation,(11) construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution(12).

There are quicker and less costly measures(13) that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent(14) lights with Fluorescents. This can result in a saving of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs, When it's time to replace old appliances,(15) it' s wise to

١) أصحاب المنازل
٢) المستأجرين
٣) التعديلات
٤) شقق سكنية
٥) تدقيق
٦) مدقق الطاقة
٧) يحدد بدقة
٨) تشكيلة
٩) عيوب
١٠) عدم الكفاءة
١١) عزل
١٢) توزيع
١٣) الإجراءات

spend a bit more ; for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator[16] ,dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer. Windows provide another opportunity[17] to cut down your energy cost Caulk old windows that might be leaky[18] to prevent drafts and choose double-paned windows if you're building, an addition or replacing old windows .Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant[19] and well worth[20] the effort.

١٤) ساطع
١٥) الأجهزة
١٦) ثلاجة
١٧) فرصة
١٨) راشح
١٩) بارز
٢٠) قيمة

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What would happen if we used inefficient appliances? We would............... .
   ⓐ reduce our monthly lighting costs
   ⓑ decrease our opportunity to cut our energy costs
   ⓒ reduce our opportunity to cut our energy costs
   ⓓ increase our monthly lighting costs
2. To sum up this passage, we can say saving energy. ....
   ⓐ wastes money ⓑ costs money
   ⓒ means saving money ⓓ decreases money
3. Mention the difference between using incandescent lights and florescent lights.
   ⓐ Florescent lights save energy and money
   ⓑ Florescent lights increase energy and money
   ⓒ Incandescent lights save energy and money
   ⓓ Incandescent lights decrease energy and money
4. Which of the following is a true statement?
   ⓐ We can't save energy without the help of the energy auditor
   ⓑ We can save energy if the energy auditor doesn't help us
   ⓒ We can save energy with the help of the energy auditor
   ⓓ We can't save energy with the help of the energy auditor
5. According to the passage, the energy auditor' advice will help homeowners and renters to ....
   ⓐ waste energy and money ⓑ use more energy and less money
   ⓒ use less energy and more money ⓓ save energy and money
6. Which of the following can best express the main idea of this passage?
   ⓐ Hiring an auditor will save money ⓑ The best ways to save energy
   ⓒ Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost
   ⓓ Homeowners and renters don't know what to do to save energy and money
7. Double-paned windows could....... .
   ⓐ increase healing expenses ⓑ provide efficient energy
   ⓒ only be used in new additions to homes ⓓ only be used as replacement windows
8. According to the passage, an energy auditor doesn't ....
   ⓐ fix inefficient appliances ⓑ check for construction flaws
   ⓒ look for problems with heat distribution ⓓ offer solutions to lower your energy costs

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My brother likes to.............. school activities.
   ⓐ take place in ⓑ take part in ⓒ take in ⓓ take on
2. While I was walking, I met .... boy.
   ⓐ ten-year ⓑ ten years ⓒ ten years' ⓓ a ten-year
3. She used to be a clever student but now she.............. .
   ⓐ didn't ⓑ hasn't ⓒ isn't ⓓ doesn't
4. As far as I am.............. , honesty is the basis of trade.
   ⓐ concern ⓑ concerns ⓒ concerning ⓓ concerned
5. The plane took off and quickly started to .... height.
   ⓐ lose ⓑ gain ⓒ beat ⓓ earn
6. Ali .... Rami was very ill.
   ⓐ told ⓑ said ⓒ said to ⓓ asked
7. Don't forget .... our books with you the next time you come.
   ⓐ to bring ⓑ to bringing ⓒ bringing ⓓ bring
8. We were made .... a lot of boring history books at school.
   ⓐ read ⓑ reading ⓒ to read ⓓ having read
9. Having .... , our homework was marked by Mr Al Daifi.
   ⓐ had done ⓑ being done ⓒ doing ⓓ been done
10. Ali is the boy by .... I was helped.
    ⓐ whose ⓑ who ⓒ whom ⓓ that
11. She received her .... as Mum of the Year.
    ⓐ rewarding ⓑ award ⓒ a ward ⓓ reward
12. I refuse to live under the same roof with that .... man.
    ⓐ kind ⓑ exciting ⓒ interesting ⓓ horrible
13. You've .... a great job - thank you Sam.
    ⓐ done ⓑ made ⓒ taken ⓓ given
14. Our block of flats .... since 2012.
    ⓐ have built ⓑ has been built ⓒ has built ⓓ have been built
15. The judge described him as a danger to ....
    ⓐ society ⓑ social ⓒ sociable ⓓ socially
16. Her unexpected visit made us ....
    ⓐ confused ⓑ confusion ⓒ confuse ⓓ confusing
17. Unfortunately, the .... of this immune disease is still unknown.
    ⓐ aim ⓑ advantage ⓒ reason ⓓ cause
18. I usually do my homework .... my own; no one helps me to do it.
    ⓐ at ⓑ from ⓒ with ⓓ on
19. Dr Ahmed suggests that I .... on a diet to lose weight and be more healthy.
    ⓐ going ⓑ go ⓒ went ⓓ goes
20. Tourism is a great .... of national income in Egypt.
    ⓐ store ⓑ mean ⓒ source ⓓ origin
21. Success in life is based.............. hard work and cooperation.
    ⓐ on ⓑ in ⓒ at ⓓ from
22. While I .... my homework, my sister was preparing dinner.
    ⓐ was being done ⓑ was doing ⓒ did ⓓ am doing